COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE.—A Treatise on the Civil introduction of inches of the Posts, and inclinately of the power and duty of Shorids, Constants, &c. Four a edition. By William Taxo.

A Treatise on the Criminal Law and upper the Inflediction on the Justice and incicentally of the power and axis of Sheriffs. Constables. &c. Second edition. By O. L. Barboot. The shows published by S. Sandard, BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL TREATISE.

No 415 densions, Albary, S.Y.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The late firm of Russitnow the only person by the mane of Russitors connected
with the Drug business and sole proprietor of Russitors connected
with the Drug business and sole proprietor of Russitors of
Liver Oir, and all respectful to bown as Russitors.

Cautinos—In purchasine and advering the above articles, he
careful to see that my same is in full on mach label, as there
are many spurious strike in the market cleaning to be genuine
for many spurious strike in the market cleaning to be genuine
for finnes, corner Barciay at, and No. 41 Broadway, corper Canally.

WHAT IS COD LIVER OIL? Who has connection with the Store No. 10 Antor House!—Are questions brought to public notice every day. They will be satisfactorily enswered by

At the old early a Pills—Bad Health — Persons in had best brough earn position and the late of the late for t

HOLLOWAY STALLS BOOK THE WORLD THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, THE WORLD THE WAR WORLD TO THE WAR WORLD THE WORLD T

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAPES.-ROBERT M.

New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1855.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We unlike sea be taken of anonymens Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be anthemiciated by the cause and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guerantee of his good faith.

We shall publish for regular subscribers over 122,900 copies of the Werker Trainune of this week. It is unquestiously the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for the edition of this week. Price, Firty CENTS & line.

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY.

Senate, Jan. 30.—After some resolutions asking for information, the Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and the proposition to increase the army occupied attention, without vote, until the hour of urnment.

Howse, Jan 30 -Notice was given of intention to being up the Reduced Tariff bill on Thursday. The correspondence with Spain, France and England regard to Cuba, was called for. The bill for a Telegraph to the Pacific was then taken up, and in course debate there occurred a sharp personal rencounter between Mr. Lane, of Oregon, and Mr. Farley, of Me. Blows were expected for a moment, but the members were kept spart and finally the storm passed over. The House as journed before concluding the debate.

The Rev. Mr. Goodwin, the Know-Nothing candidate, was elected State Senator yesterday in the XXIXth District, formerly represented by Gov. Clark. Mr. Goodwin is a Maine Law Hard Shell. Our figures are not complete, but the majority looks like 2,500. In November there were 4.683 majority against Gov. Clark in the eams District.

To-day is the time fixed by the Massachusetts Senate to vote for a United States Senator. Latest rumors in Boston are that the Wilson men confidently count on success, and the opposition were equally sanguine.

The Know Nothings of New Hampshire have got a candidate for Governor at last, and Ralph Metcalf, of Newport, is the man.

A minute and interesting account of the perviction of murder, will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

More investigations into alleged slave trading from this post are given in another column. There is considerable smoke, but the fire is not pet proved to exist.

The Africa arrived at Halifax yesterday forenoon, with Liverpool dates to 11 A.M. 20th inst .a good passage. There is little news from the seat of war, and things remain about as at last previous advices. Negotiation appears to be growing into favor. A Congress of Nations, including the United States, is also talked of. At Sevastopol there had been no movements whatever. The new Spanish Constitution had been submitted. It tolerates religious opinion and a free press, abolishes confiscation and death for political offenses, establishes the National Guard and Elective Ceambers. There is not much change in the markets. The celebrated Dr. Newman's name Is in the list of passengers by the Africa.

By a remarkably short transit over the Nicara guaroute we have California news to the 9th inst. The Legislature has organized with Anti-Gwin officers, in both branches. The two houses have been unable to agree upon the day for holding the Senatorial election. A synopsis of the Governor's Message is given in our columns. There had been heavy storms along the coast near San Fran clace, and some welcome rain in the mining regions. From the Saudwich Islands, we hear of the death of the Kieg, and the succession of Prince Liboliho. This event is thought to be fatal to Annexation to the United States, at least for the present, as the new King has always vehementiy opposed the measure. Henry Meiggs, the great defaulter had been heard from at Tahiti.

FORCING RUM UPON THEM.

If any body of men in the City is more intimately acquainted with the desolating work of rum than another, it should be the Governors of the Alme-House. It is beyond a doubt that fourfifths of the paupers and criminals in the Institutions under their charge were reduced to beggary and vice by liquor; beyond doubt, that of the half million per year that the Governors expend of the people's money, four-fifths go to pay the penalty of former rum drinking. One would suppose, under such weighty arguments against the great curse of the age, that the Governors would be, if not thorough Temperance men, at least practically so in their intercourse with the victims under their charge, and the visitors whom curiosity or duty might bring to them.

Nevertheless, these Governors yesterday, on direct appeal to exclude the rum bottle from the tables soon to be spread for the entertsinment of the legislators and high officers of the State, refused to banish the poison, and some of them took especial pains to ricicule and abuse a leading member of the Assembly who presumed to hope that liquor would be excluded. On the resolution offered by Mr. Tiemann, in the meeting of yesterday, the vote was: For Liquor-Messre Draper. Smith, Dugro, West and Townsend; Against it-

Messrs. Tiemann, Duke and Taylor.
So, by a vote of five to three, it was decided that a confessedly Maine-Law Legislature should not be allowed to visit the public institutions of the metropolis without having rum-bottles thrust under their noces, at the expense of the people. The annual humbug of a Legislative visit is bad enough of itself; it is only an excuse for "a good "spree" in the City by the members who participute; but this cool way of insisting that the champagne, brandy and Madeira shall flow at the expense of the public, when not only unasked for, but notoriously in opposition to the sentiments of the body to be entertained, is a gross wrong, of which, as we see by the vote, even an old distiller of liquors was bimself ashamed.

THE CASE OF LIEUR, HUNTER.

We have a telegraphic dispatch from Washington containing a report that the Secretary of the Navy has dismissed Lieut, C. G. Hunter, lately in command of the brig Bainbridge, from the naval service as a punishment for a most flagrant act of insubordination. We doubt altogether the statements of this dispatch, not only because the penalty seems altogether too slight for the offense. but because we are not aware that the Secretary or the President has power, under any circumstances, to deprive an officer of his commission without a trial by a competent court. That Mr. Hunter has been put under arrest is very probable, and that the decision of the Court, which was to be held, will be very severe, is also probable: but we wait for official information before we can believe that the Administration has taken the course indicated in this dispatch.

The circumstances of the case, as stated by Mr. Hunter himself, in an appeal to the American public, which we copy in another column, seem to offer no justification of his conduct. He was at Mentevideo, we believe, when the late difficulties occurred between the Government of Paragusy and the American Consul. In his judgment it was necessary that the Bainbridge should be dispatched up the Parana to Assumption, to protect the Americans there against the insolence and oppression of President Lopez and his Councilors. Such, however, was not the opinion of Cemmodore McKeever, the commander of the U. S. squadron in these waters; and when Hunter applied for orders to go to Paraguay, the request was denied by the Commodore. Again, a month later, Lieut. Moore came down from the interior. and informed the Commodore of the state of affairs; but even then, though the latter might easily have sent orders to Hunter to proceed up the river with his vessel, no such orders were issued. Mr. Hunter says it was because the commander in chief feared to take the responsiblity-and accordingly, filled with disgust, the zealous Lieutenant put up his helm and sailed for the United States, without permission from anybody-preferring, as he says, to let the Bainbridge ingloriously rot in the mud, at home, rather than ingloriously sail the sens, according to the orders of his proper commander.

The only plea which could at all justify this act is insanity, and we will admit that Mr. Hunter's letter might be taken as evidence of mental derangement. He sublimely states his ressons for this deliberate deliance of orders and of the discipline, without which any naval or military force is impossible, and at the same time arraigus before the public the superior officer whose necessary authority he has thus wantonly set at nought. If this is not proof of madness it would be useless ever to take out a writ de lunatico; and if there were any summary process by which the Secretary could dispose of Mr. cons now in prison in this City on charge or con- | Hunter's case on the ground that he is non compos, it would be no more than common humanity to adopt it.

> our remarks of yesterday on the subject of buy. mittee are expected, and Gov. Dutton, of Conn., has ing old pictures, states that we have done injustice to the pictures, four in number, whose exposition for sale at Washington gave occasion to our observations. These pictures, says our correspondent, were obtained by the father of the present owner while engaged on public business in Europe, and are undoubtedly originals. We are glad to hear it, though, never having denied the fact, our correspondent's correction is not exactly pertinent. But we repeat, such being the case, it is a great mistake to sell the pictures in this country, since they would bring a great deal more in Europe.

" If," said a gendeman of taste and knowledge. · I were offered a fine Correggio, or Murillo, whose " genuineness was beyond dispute, on the condition that I should take it to my house in America. and exhibit it under its real name. I would refuse it; for every sensible man to whom I · shou'd show it would set me down for an ass.' We commend his wisdom to the consideration of all persons who are tempted to buy old pictures

A sovereign is dead! The illustrious Kamehameha III, of the Sandwich Islands, is no more This piece of reyalty was aged about 40. He was chiefly distinguished for getting drunk, whether on those French brandies introduced at the cannon's mouth by the French, or on less refined liquors, made little difference. He was of medium size and dull physiognomy. His predecessors King Kamehameha II, and his Queen, both died in London, while on a visit. Under his reign the Sandwich Islands were near being annexed to the United States; but Linolino, his son, who traveled in this country and in Europe four years since, is said to be unfavorable to the measure.

The Southern journals are never averse to flings at Yankee bargaining and meanness. But, under favor, we know nothing more strictly mercantile than the chivalry when selling niggers. At the grand gatherings, conventions, or whatnot, requiring the defense of Slavery, it is expedient to enlarge upon the stupidity, bestiality, and inhumanity of the blacks. At the Pandelly trial, in New Orleans, they were formally pronounced, to the approbation of Judge, Jury, and auditors, one remove above the brute." When, on the other hand, a nigger is for sale, then all humaniadvertisement, in the usual Southern vein, from THE LATEST NEWS.

The Tennessee Eagle : The Temmisset Legic:

A SPAMSTRESS for SALE.—I have for sale
A SPAMSTRESS for SALE. I have for sale
for a significant woman and make a fine
for a sale manufacture to the sky. San is beside,
for a fact it would not to province I. Acy one feeling one of
the best servants in the piece will do well to sale and see me
improductly.

Jan 1938

at England Ace Office.

A change for the first true.

-Who could refuse to purchase a chattel thus gifted, either with or without the two children the seller "would like to so with her." Of course, for one of the best of servants competition must be active and bidding bigh.

FLECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

Editorial Correspondence. Athany, Tuesday, Jan 30, 1855.

Tuesday of next week being the day designated by law for the election of a United States Senstor, to fill, for six years from the 4th of March next, the seat now held by Gov. SEWARD, a very general and lively solicitude is felt with regard to the result of such election. It is not too much to say that the chances of Gov SEWARD'S reflection or defeat have already been warmly canvassed in many log-cabins beyond the Mississippi and in the huis of miners in the gorges of the Sierra Nevada. Not unnaturally, therefore, do those in his own State who have generously sympathized with Gov. S. in the struggles and ordeals to which his present position has exposed him, share deeply in this solicitude, and eagerly seek a reliable answer to the question- Will "Gov. SEWARD be rediected!"

I reply to it with confidence -- HE WILL BE " What traps, what pitfalls, what inconceivable trencheries, may be concected or in preparation in the dens of political darkness, of course none but the initiated can know; but if good faith and honor have not utterly fied from among meathat is, from among legislators-Gov. S. will have at least TEN majority in the Assembly over all others, and will have in the Senate a majority not merely of the votes cast, but of the whole number of Senators chosen. Consequently there will be no Joint Ballot, because there will be no call for any-the two Houses agreeing in their nominations on the first ballet. I think, therefore, that Gov. Seward will be declared the Seuator elect for another term before two o'clock of

pext Tuesday. There are, of course, some Members who are counted both ways, but the opponents of Gov. Seward do not even expect to elect anybody. The hight of their ambition is to defeat any choice. I do not believe they expect to give Mr. Scattering (for he is the only candidate on whom they can rally their piebald forces) a majority in the House, but they do hope to defeat any election (technically a nomination) by the Senate, and thus throw over the election to another year. If they should happen to have one insjority in the Senate, they would not be able to prevent a choice, since Gov. S.'s friends would only have to vote for any one of their numerous candidates, nominate him on the part of the Senate, and thus compel a Joint Ballot, in which the Seward majority in the Assembly would settle the question. But of that, I am confident, there is and will be no need.

-It cannot have escaped the attention of observers that, though we have a contest for Senstor, there is but one candidate. The factions which agree in desiring Gov. Seward's defeat, are agreed in nothing else. They make a great ado about defeating Gov. S., but if asked whom they intend to elect instead of him, they are silent. If Mr. FILLMORE, or Gov. HUNT, or anybody who is anybody, would have consented to be their candidate, we should have had his merits and services interlarded with the current abuse of Gov. Seward. But their candidate is nobedy, because nobody is the only candidate they can elect. Such, at any rate, is the present aspect of the canvass, and I think it most unlikely to be altered.

HARROR ENCROACHMENTS .- Gov. Clark of New-York: Gov. Price, of New-Jersey: the Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer and Attorney General, and the Committees on Commerce and Navigation of the Senste and Assembly of the State of New-York, and a Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New Jersey, have all arrived at the A correspondent, who admits the justice of Astor House. Members of the Baston Harbor Comfrom. An examination of the harbor will be made this day, (Wednesday) after 11 A. M. The Presi dent of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Board of Underwriters, the Collector and Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, Commodore Boor man, (Commandant of the Navy Yard,) Capt. Hudson, of the U. S. Navy, with a committee of citizens of New York and Brooklyn, will wait upon Gov Clark and Gov. Price, and the gentlemen who accompany them, at 10 o'clock this morning, in parlor 11 of the Astor House.

> WHIG LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS .- The Whig Senators and Members of Assembly are to meet in cancus in the Assembly Chamber on Thursday evening, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by them for the office of United States Senator, on

MICHIGAN -The resolutions instructing the delegation in Congress to vote for the repeal of the Fugi mere Slave States into the Union, were adopted by a vote of Year 18, Nave 23.

Several petitions have been presented asking an amendment to the State Constitution by which the disabilities upon colored persons will be removed.

Gen Lamer, in the concluding blather of a benelictory discourse to the late Southern Convention at New-Orleans, says: "This hall you have sanctified "as a temple of liberty," &c. This just after the passage of a resolution demanding "the extradition of slaves " escaping to Maxico!

FIRE AT GREAT BARRINGTON -On the evening of the 25th a fire broke out in the beautiful mausion nearly completed for Mr. Edward Leavitt, (son of David Leavitt, Esq.,) which was situated in the midst of a fine grove in the village of Great Barrington, Mess, and, before assistance could be rendered the building was totally destroyed. The contractor had an insurance of \$4,000 upon the premises.

Appointments and Removals at Clinton Pris-os.—Andrew Hull, of Ssranae, appointed Agent and Warden, in place of John L. Barnes, resigned. Jabez Fitch, M. D., of Mooers, Clinton County Physician, in place of A. F. Patterson, removed. Keepers Removed—F. I. Hutchinson, Almore Bar-low, James B. Pardee, Cyrus Cady, R. A. Farrell. Keepers Appointed—M. Begley, Albany, William H. Keeler, Horace Beach, James B. Reed, Clandius S. Merihu.

S. Merihu. Guards Removed—William H. Garlick, R. W. Gibson, Oliver Thomas, Thomas Myers, James Norton, Jeremish C. Manly, J. M. Hobbs, George More, E. P. Marble, William Nolan, J. M. Bailey, B. Stack-

other hand, a nigger is for sale, then all humanities, tastes, and adornments revolve round his person; head, heart and hand are worthy of the highest bidder. Take, for example, the following

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 33, 1855.

FROM WASHINGTON yearlal Disputch to The N. Y. Tribuna

The State of Maine presents as undivided front in Sepate and House in favor of the Pacific Subterrasean Telegraph, with the exception of Mr. McDonald. Mr. Farley stood up heroically against the assault (Mr. Lune to day. The northerners are proud of of Mr. Lane to day. The northerners are proud of the courage of the Maine Representative, who is uni-fermly courtous and amisble, but who will, nevertheless when assailed, strike back with vigor and effect. Some of the southern members, after the renontre, remarked that the faurely acquired by Mr. Farley may one day make him President.

It is but justice to add that Mr. Lane is also a palotic and gallant man.

The affair will be assicably settled.

It is said that the Secretary of the Navy has sent a etter to Lieut. Hunter, diamissing him from the Naval service of the United States for leaving the Brazil equadron with the brig Bainbridge, without

leave from the Commender of the squadron.

The Star says the British Minister has sent orders to the squadron in the Caribbean Sea not to allow the Kinney Expedition to land on any portion of Central

he President has dismissed Lieut. Hunter from

Ducley Mann is spoken of as Minister to Paris-

ELECTION OF STATE SENATOR IN THE XXIXTH DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1835. In Livingston Co., Mr Goodwin, 'Know-Nothing, had a majority over Mr Loomis, the People's candidate. In Avon, 78; Lima 130; Genesec, 14; Cuylerville, a tie; Mount Morris, 105; Dansville, 53. Concaus gave a majority of 46, and Springwater 185, for Loomis. The town of Seneca, complete, gives Goodwin a majority of 203. The town of Phelps, two Districts heard from.) gives Goodwin a majority of 240. Nine towns, complete, in Ontario Sounty give Mr. Goodwin 1,051 majority over Judge Loomis. other towns are not yet heard from, but it is supposed they will increase Goodwin's majority.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE GOVERNOR.

MARCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1455. The Knox-Nothings of New-Hampshire have noteinated, in State Convention, to-day, Raiph, Met celf, of Newport, as their candidate for Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.

Bostos, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1855. The Sensterial question comes up in the Senste to-morrow. The Wilson party claim that they are sure of 22 votes, but the other side are equally sanguing of defeating him. The opponents of Gen. Wilson tak of supporting Mr. E. M. Wright, Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Bryant.

NOMINATION OF A STATE SENATOR. PHILADELERIA, Tuesday, Jan 30, 1855

J. Murray Rush has been nominated by the Demicrats for State Senator at a special election to supply

a vacancy.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE, &c.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE, &c.
TRENTON, Inesiary, Jan. 30, 1855.
The following Special Bank Charlers were renewed in the Senate to day: The Burlington County Bank at Medford; Trenton Bank; Cumberland Bank; Cambee Bank; Sussex Bank: Newark Banking and Insurance Co. A new bank was granted at Hamilton. About the same number are yet to go through. The vote by which the Anti-Nebraska resolutions were lost in the House was reconsidered this evening, and the resolutions were recommitted.
Gov. Price and the Committees from the Senate and the House left lest evening for New-York, to join the Governor in Committee from New York, to consider the subject of the harbos encroachments. They will stop at the Aster House.

DESPERATE BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

New Geleans, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855. The steam-hip Daniel Webster has arrived at this ert from San Juan de Nicaragus, with California

dates to the 9th inst.

We are in receipt of Texas dates to the 25th inst.

A despirate battle had been fought near Pecos
Eiver between a party of Rangers and some Texas
Inclans, which resulted in the victory of the former,
who killed seven of the Inclans and took many pris-

LATER FROM HAVANA The stantin Isabella arrived at this port this orning, with Havana and Key West dates to the

th inst.
The steamship Falcon would leave Havana for New-ok about the 27th inst.
The steamship E: Dorado sailed for Aspinwall on

the 25th.

Business was generally dult at Havans. New sugars were shundant but there was no accumulation of stock—the demand for Spain being brisk at prices 1 higher than on the 7th inst. Rice was in good demand at about previous rates. Molasses sold at about 21 reals with a good inqu'ry, and no prospect of a dectine. Freights to Europe were rather brisk, but to the United States they were very dult, and vessels abundant.

vessels abundant.

Exchanges dull at 151 P cent. prem, on London, and 31 prem, on New York.

The U. S. steamship Princeton was still at Key

The bark Daniel Maloney was faunched at Key West on the Sith, and would sail for New-Orleans in a few days.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAILS. BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1855.
The New Orleans and and intermediate Mails, as

The New Orleans and the late as due, are received.

We have dates from Texas to the 21st.
A Pacific Railroat Company had been organized. Rebert W. Walker was elected President, and a deposit of \$200 000 in spec e is to be made.

The draining house of Messas, R. & D. Mills, near the draining house of Messas, R. & D. Mills, near the draining house of Messas. The draining house of Mesars, R. & D. Mills, near Galcesten, was burned, destroying 600 hhds, of sugar and 1,200 hhds, of molasses. SAILING OF THE AFRICA.

Hattrax, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1855.
The Africa sailed from here for Boston at 1 o'clock
P. M., with a coutnerly wind and fine weather, and
will probably reach Boston about 2 o'clock on
Wednesday morning.

BEANTFOED RAILROAD-SNOW-STORM.

BRANTFORD RAILROAD—SNOW-STORM.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jas. 50, 1855.

A fire broke out at Fort Erie (C. W.) last night, about 1 o clock, by which the engine-house and machine shop at that place, belonging to the Enffalo and Brantford Railroad were destroyed, with all their contents. In the engine-house there were five locomotives. The loss is not less than \$60,000, and may be more. The loss is not less than \$60,000, and may be more. The locomotives were not insured—the buildings only partially so. The Buffalo Fire Companies could not cross the river, as, owing to a tremanders snow-storm, which was raging, no boats could come over for them. All efforts proved fruit less to save the property. The fire originated in the oil room. A fierce westerly snow storm has been prevailing

here for the last 24 hours, with very cold weather.

Very little business is doing, every one vonturing out as little as possible. SECOND DISPATCH.

BUFFALOR DISPATCH.

BUFFALOR BEARDAY, Jan. 30, 1855.

The loss by the fire on the Brantford Railroad, will not exceed \$20,000 or \$30,000.

The snow-storm increases in fury, and it is now almost impossible to face it. Trains on all the roads are very irregular. Weather moderately cold.

Mr. Wadworth, President of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad, will, on Monday next, make a full exposition of the affairs of said read, which will be published.

An attempt was made recently to murder Mr. Old-An attempt was made recently to murver at. On-field, a prominent Director of the Buffalo and Brant-ford Railroad. As he took his seat in his sleigh, at Port Colburn, he was shot by a man whom he had previously noticed crawling along by a feuce. The ball passed through his hat, making a slight flesh wound upon his head.

FIRE IN PORT BYRON Syractise, Thesday, Jan. 30, 1858.

The Eagle Hotel, Starin's jerwelry store and Wm.
Smith's dry goods store, in the village of Port Byron,
were to-day destroyed by fire: loss estimated at
\$50,000. The fire originated in the Eagle Hotel.

ANTI-LIQUOR DEMONSTRATION BY WOMEN.

ANTI-LIQUOR DEMONSTRATION BY WOMEN.

At Mount Pleasant, in this country, about 6tly women attacked a favor and destroyed a large questicy of iquor belonging to the keeper. After demoniating the inquor casks, we, they dragged the owner through the inquid, which should shallondes on the floor. Warrants were issued against about twenty of the parties, but the officers returned this afternoon and reperted their inability to serve the processes. They go back to night with reinforcements.

The weather continues attended.

River full of ice, and nevigation suspended.

DANGEROUS POSITION OF A PERRY-BOAT.

DANGEROUS POSITION OF A FERRY-BOAT.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1843.

The ferry-boat for Jeffersonville, with the passencess by the train from Cincinnati, some 200 in one-ter, was lodged on the Falls this morning by the deating ice. The beat grounded, and the ice gorged around her and it was thought that all on beard would be best. The passencers were rescalaifrom their perilous position by the means of life-boats. The greatest excitement pravailed for a time.

THE INCENDIARIES AT HARTPORD

THE INCENDIARIES AT HARTPORD.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1855.

Within the last ten days several lires have occurred in this city, under circumstances which led to the belief that they were the work of incendiaries. A reward of \$1,000 was offered by the city authorities for their detection, and to-day three persons were arrested on suspicion. One of the party confessed his particles patient in the acts of incendiarism. The officers are after more of the gaze. iter more of the gang.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Tussday, Jan. 30, 1835.

No. 42. Peter J. Burchel vs. Stewart C. Marsh et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Illinois. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, twesting the decision of said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the case, with directions, to dismiss the bill of camplaint with costs, but without projection by legal defence which the parties may have.

No. 50. Amos J. Prince et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States. The cause was argued by Mr. Morton for the plaintiffs in error, and submitted on printed argument, by Attorney General Cushing, for efendant.

defendant.
No. 51. Richard H. Hendrickson vs. Samnel F. Himskiev. Case sabmitted to consideration of Coart on printed argument, by Hart for appellant, and Mills

rapielles.
No 52 James Stevens, appellant, vs. Royal Glad-pg et al. The cause was argued by Ames for the species, and submitted by printed argument for ap-

XXXIIID. CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

CENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1855. SENATE... WASHINGTON, JSB. 33, 1853.
Mr. JONES (Tenn.) presented a resolution inquiring of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads how much the Collins line of steamers has received up to the present time for freight and passengers. Agried to.
Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution of inquiry of

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution of inquiry of
the President: why the funds appropriated for the
United States Court in the Western District of Ackarsas, have not been promptly sent to the United
States Marshal of that District? He remarked that
he was tired of running after the Departments and
should do so no more. For want of proper transmission this morning, jurous and witnesses in Arkansas
have been obliged to sell their certificates at a great
discount. The officers through whose negligence this
occars should be premptly discussed.

Mr. GWIN was glad the subject was introduced.
California was werse off in the respects named than
Arkansas. He wished the resolution had been broader.
Mr. CASS—Has the money in question been drawn
from the Treasury!

from the Transury | Mr. JOHNSON -1 don't know.
Mr. CASS-It is not best to throw imputations until

Mr. CASS—It is not best to throw imputatious until
the facts are known.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up—Mr.
FITZPATRICK speaking in favor of the provision
antherizing the Indians to be employed as scouts,
impers, bunters, and guides. The recommendation
of the President was right, in the employment of the
red men not as warriers, but as guides to the army.
No other cause would enable us to control the Indians. The Seminole War is an evidence of the dincutty of yesting along without Indian aid.

Mr. RUSK urged the propriety of trying to induce
the Indians to cultivate the arts of peace, and thought
the large number of troops proposed not necessary, as
explained in Mr. Hunter's amendment.

Mr. SHIELDS said the exigency was urgent.
Three thousand volunteers would be more quickly
mustered than could the army troops, and said the
force proposed by Mr. Hunter would be inadequate.
He entdred into an estimate of the proposed force,
and thought four instead of two regiments, as proposed by Mr. Hunter should be provided.

Mr. DAWSON was willing to vote for the force
required by the President, as the Senators were dependent upon the information set forth by the Executive. He visites pentage to the first beautiful.

Mr. PEARCE thought that the increase of the
Mr. PEARCE thought that the increase of the

Mr. PEARCE thought that the increase of the

Mr. PEARCE thought that the increase of the army, as proposed by Mr. Shields, was required by the necessities of the service. He thought regulars nuch more economical than volunteers, and more easily kept in subordination, while the latter wore often the cause of irritation to the Indians.

Mr. BELL was in favor of conclusiony measures, but did not like the responsibility of refusing the Government the troops they asked for.

Mr. WELLER thought the emergency did not require so many troops as Mr. Shields proposed. He thought these contemplated in Mr. Hunter's amendment sufficient for the occasion, particularly if they were distributed properly along the military posts. He was in favor of having something adequate to the occasion done at once. Mr. HOUSTON obtained the floor, and the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the Senate bill incorporating the t Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum in the District of

olumbia. Mr. HOUSTON gave notice that if, on Tursday, e could obtain the floor, he should move the house ogo into Committee of the Whole on the State of self-ice on the bill proposing a modification of the sisting tariff, and will make the decision then arrived a test vote.

Mr. WEIGHT, (Miss.) offered a resolution which was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, the copies of correspondence between the diplomatic agents of the United States and Spain, touching the causes of disturbance of the friendly relations between this and that country, and the instructions of the State Department, relative to the same, and all the correspondence between our Government, France and Great Britain, respecting our Government, respecting Cuba, not heretofore communicated to Congress.

ited to Congress.

The House then went into Committee on Territo-

The House then went has constructed on of a subternanean line of telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean was taken up. It proposes to give Hiram C. Alden and James Eddy the right of way through the territories and two million acres of land to construct a line, they having to work and keep it in order at their own expense, and to have it completed in two years. The Government is to have the right to transmit free not exceeding eight tiousand words monthly; and also to have the prior use of the telegraph, to any extent, at such rates of compensation for messages as Congress may prescribe, the tells in no case to exceed ten dollars for ten words or less, and seventy five cents each additional word.

Mr. FARLEY, who reported the bill, showed the necessity and importance of such a line, and insisted on the practicability of its construction. The pro-jectors think they will be able to protect the line against Indian depredations, expecting to buy their peace with presents. They do not ask Government Mr. LANE (Oregon) appealed to the Committee to

et this bill saide. There were many bills strictly critorial, providing for the interest of the people in the Territories, and among them was one establishing additional Land Office in Oregon. At this time carry people of that Territory have to travel three or

our handred miles.

Mr. FARLEY rose to a point of order.

Mr. LANE-I did not yield the floor for your point Mr. FARLEY-I have as much right to call you

order as you had to call me to order.

Mr. LANE then called Mr. Farley a liar, or a d-diar; which Mr. FARLEY retorted back again with

liar; which Mr. FARLEY retorted back again with much emphasis.

The parties were about ten feet apart at this time—Mr. Lane standing near the main isle. In a moment the distance was shortened two thirds at least, by both parties, who, with agilated frames and threatening gestures, sprang toward each other. Gentlemen near by intervened, and thus prevented the belligerents from coming to close quarters.

Members bastened to the scene, and cries of "Order!" Order! "Order!" resounded through the House.

the House.

Mr. PHELPS called the Sergeant-at Arms, when that efficer appeared, bearing his mace of office.

The people in the galleries were stretching over them

o see the precedings going on on the floor. Quiet was soon restored, however, and business resulted.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind.) said he never saw the bill taken up to day, and suggested that it be informally passed over until to morrow, in order to allow time for its

Mr. BENTON declared that while he was unwilling to delay territorial business, he was received to fight the bull now before the Committee. He gave

ing to delay territorial business, he was resolved to fight the bull row before the Committee. He gave war to.

Mr. LANE, who said—When that fellow (pointing to Mr. Farries) called me to ercer I was—Ithe rest of the sentence was leet in deafaning cries of 'Order' 'Order' 'Ater a paure. Mr. Lane resumed, ay, ing he did not wish to excite ill feeling and again appealed to the Committee to set as de the bill before them, in order to proceed to the Territorial bill, as culy three days—the second of which has nearly expired—had been set apart for their consideration.

Mr. FARLEY leith the indulgence of Mr. Bantan, who yielded the floor,) said he did not ancticipate such opposition. It could not be said the messare had been sprung on the House or Committee, sait had been pending during the whole session. But for the kind of discussion indulged in to-day the dobate would now be nearly closed. He feared not the expension intimated, especially when he knew he was right, let it come from what quarter it might.

Mr. BENTON, directing his remark to Mr. Farley, said he did my yield the floor for a speech. As to the subterranean line of the graph the idea was preparent of the pains. Two millions of carrey, and the did my yield the floor for a speech. As to the subterranean line of the graph the idea was preparent on matter where contemplated. The Indians all along the line get their living by deglag, and they would cut under and take the wire away—that as the law of the plains. Two millions of carrey are proposed to be given to the scheme for running a single furrow. Only so much would be done as would make the lands saleable in a New York market. The bill designed to make the baggain for eternity. He then ridiculed the provisions of the hill, exposing what he characterized as the creepout holes, and saying the telegraph line will be established by private means as soon as there shall be a common or railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. LATHAM contended that the principle of the hill was right. Suppose the Digger Indians break up th

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1855.

the the amount.

Started interest to Jan. 1888
Started interest to Jan. 1888
Started interest to Jan. 1888
Lears on stocks, State and eity stocks
and bunds on call. \$130.055.00
Cesh on hand. 96.0at 64

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

Ament of laterest paid deposition for some polist. Hilled Hille such airen to be ceneral or the persons of one year tien, such alien shall at the expiration of one year from the passage of this act, or within one year from the time of taking such conveyance for any bonds or real estate within this State, make and file such deporeal estate within this State, make and file such depo-sit on or effirmation as is required by the provides of the aforesaid title, otherwise this section shall be of no force and effect whetever as it regards such alica. Every grant, contract, or mortgage heretofore axis and executed, and every grant, contract, or mortgage made and executed agreeable to the above provides by any such alien to any citizen of the United State, shall be deemed and considered as valid and effectua-ns if such grant, &c., had been made by a citizen of this State.

Mr. BROOKS noticed a bill, this morning, entitled An Act providing for the removal of the Bank-ing Department from Albany to the City of New York."

To sppoint Commissioners to locate a second State

Mr. DICKINSON called for the consideration the following resolution, which had been on the table for several days:

English The

for enversa to a ser. Essential to a server a to a server a to a server a s

It is understood that the question involved to the resolution is, whether the locks on the Chemuag Cs had shall be enlarged or not.

Mr. DICKINSON opposed the resolution, characterizing it as most mischiavous in its nature to the best interests of the State. He held that it was requiring the law officer of the State to report whether the State that a right to its own waters. Mr. D. continued his argument in opposition to the bill till the hour of its arrived, when the President amounced the

Being the bill relative to the tenure of Church property; and the Senate weat into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Mr. BRADFORD in the Chair.

The Clerk having read the bill through, Mr. PUB NAM took the floor, and argued for an hour and balf in favor of the bill, and in opposition to alle via the title to church property to vest in ecclesiastics.

The bill concerning School moneys was read a thirt time and passed.

time and passed.

The Church Property bill was then made a Special Order for Monday next, 12 o'clock, when it is under stood Senator Whitney will take the floor. A sjourne

The House went into Committee, Mr. BLATCE-FOLD in the Chair, and took up the bill for the Sar

adding a provision that the person receiving the parties wit to sell, shall pay to the officer granting the

McDOUGAL briefly spoke in favor of the pas-

Mr. McDOUGAL briefly spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. BENTON explained. These Digger Indian have long, slender sticks with a book at the end—the object is to pursue the linear running into a hole and bring it out with a hook. Put down your fiftness hundred or two thousand miles of telegraph, and they will dig up and cut up the wire, every inch of it, and make of it hooks to pull out fixeds [Lughter].

Mr. SKELTON did not think the object of the bill could be accomplished in the manuer proposed.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) was of the opinion that it was an absording to attempt to build a line of telegraph to the Pacific in the present condition of the country. While the bill proposes the line shall be constructed by private enterprise, Government is asked to give two millions of acres to help the projectors.

Further debate followed, but, without concluding with the subject, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

[Specially Reported for The N. Y. Tribune]

Mr. BROOKS reported in favor of the passage of the bill published in yeaterday's Trimuse, relative to the number of ballot-boxes and ballots to be used at elections in New York City.

BANK REPORTS.

BANK BEFORTS.

Reports were received from the following Banks, from which we make the following extracts:

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Deports for the year 1854.

Savints of depositors.

ASSIS.

Loans, secured by boad sird margage on improved unincambered resi easies worth daugle the amount.

Lucatic Asylum.

To incorporate the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund of the Presbyterian Church in the United

ther State.

It is understood that the question involved in the esolution is, whether the locks on the Chemuag Ca-

ASSEMBLY.

FORD in the Chair, and took up the bill for the Supression of Intemperance.

The third section was read, when
Mr. AITKEN asked the privilege to propose an addition to the second section.

The CHAIR announced that such a motion would not now be in order, but that it might be made who amendments generally were called for.

Mr. BALDWIN, in response to the calls made to the opponents of the bill, addressed the Committee length in its support.

Mr. AITKEN moved to amend the third section wadding a provision that the person receiving the product of the committee of t